

x24(3)

~~1~~ *h. Sharma 5*
2 Zilky

23 JUL 59
C.R. 23

SCHOOL OF HYGIENE
JUL 1959

Bush

ETON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and the

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1958

B

ETON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and the

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1958



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29197028>

ETON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Public Health and Cleansing Committee, January to May, 1958

Chairman :

E. R. NEVILLE

Vice-Chairman :

J. R. V. DUTTON

Councillor	T. BARTLETT
„	T. A. BENNETT
„	Dr. GLADYS H. BLISS
„	Lt. Col. W. R. CORFIELD
„	Mrs. D. W. HARRIS
„	Mrs. G. HEATON
„	W. JONES
„	C. T. PAGE
„	Mrs. D. E. A. RHYS-JONES
„	Dr. LINA SAWYER
„	R. S. SIKES (Chairman)
„	F. W. A. SMITH

Public Health and Cleansing Committee, May to December, 1958

Chairman :

E. R. NEVILLE

Vice-Chairman :

J. R. V. DUTTON

Councillor	T. BARTLETT
„	T. A. BENNETT
„	Lt. Col. W. F. CORFIELD (Chairman)
„	P. DAVIES
„	C. S. DINGLEY
„	Mrs. D. W. HARRIS
„	Mrs. G. HEATON
„	J. D. JONES
„	W. JONES
„	C. G. PAGE
„	Mrs. D. E. A. RHYS-JONES
„	F. W. A. SMITH

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1958

Medical Officer of Health :

G. M. HOBBIN, B. Com., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

A. H. V. MARSDEN (Cert. R.S.I.), M.A.P.H.I.,
Cert. Inspector of Meat and Other Foodss

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

S. PAPE (Cert. R.S.I.), M.A.P.H.I.,
Cert. Inspector of Meat and Other Foodss
R.S.H. Smoke Inspector's Certificate

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

N. F. COLLIER (Cert. R.S.I.), M.A.P.H.I.,
Cert. Inspector of Meat and Other Foodss

K. A. CHESTER (Cert. R.S.I.), M.A.P.H.I., M.R.I.P.H.H.,
Cert. Inspector of Meat and Other Foodss

Chief Clerk :

A. J. RIX, D.P.A. (Lond.), M.R. Inst. P.A.
(Appointed 30.5.58)

Rodent Officer :

J. R. SNELL

General Assistants :

H. W. FRY
R. A. WARD

Clerk to the Medical Officer of Health :

Miss E. M. SMITH

Shorthand Typist :

Mrs. C. E. PARSONS

Junior Clerk :

Miss J. A. BIGNELL

ETON RURAL DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1958

To the Chairman and Members of the Council :

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting to you the annual report on the health and sanitary conditions of the district for the year 1958.

The total number of births and deaths has remained remarkably constant while both infant mortality and neo-natal mortality have dropped since 1957 and once again there have been no deaths due to or associated with pregnancy and childbearing. Heart disease continues to account for most deaths and malignant diseases second. It is interesting to note that the last year in which a death occurred in this district from Poliomyelitis was 1953 and this will be followed with a good deal of interest in future years because of the mass vaccination of the younger age groups against this disease which is now taking place. It is also interesting to note that the number of deaths attributed to respiratory tuberculosis was 3, while the number due to pneumonia was 25 and to bronchitis 17. There was a marked drop in the number of cases of measles and whooping cough but very little change in the number of other notifications.

The population of the district has been increasing rapidly which is due largely to the continued development throughout the district but there has been a more concentrated localised increase on the Britwell Estate at Burnham where large numbers of immigrants have arrived from the L.C.C. The actual numbers of these new immigrants and their ages have been passed to me regularly by the L.C.C. and hence our information as to the population increase on the estate is factual and not an estimation. Between mid 1957 and mid 1958 the actual number of new immigrants on the Britwell Estate was 3,391 and the total to date at the time of writing this report is 6,722. Together with the immigration to the district as a whole and the natural increase in population, the population of the district is now almost certainly over 60,000.

In the pages of the report I have described an outbreak of Epidemic Nausea which although not notifiable is of interest in that it resembles food poisoning clinically. Six cases of food poisoning were notified to us during the course of the year and on investigation the causal agent in two of these cases was ascertained to be the organism *Salmonella Typhi*. Murium, and in one case *Salmonella St. Paul*. In the other three cases the agent could not be found. It is often very disturbing when all our efforts fail to isolate the cause, and all the more so if we agree with the generally accepted view that there is more food poisoning in the country today than ever before. There are several causes of food poisoning but by far the most important is the group of organisms called the "*Salmonellae*". The Medical Officer of Health in any district must always be much concerned with the original source of infection, and as these organisms are not natural inhabitants of man or animals and do not occur in uninfected soil, one must search for the origin amongst those previously infected including those with no apparent symptoms, viz. the symptomless carrier. Fortunately these organisms very rarely produce a chronic carrier state in man and infection following an attack will usually diminish and disappear in a few weeks. It may be difficult to find the vector of any disease but it can be even more difficult for public health officers to ascertain with certainty the reservoir of infection. It is believed that birds are probably one of the commonest reservoirs of food poisoning bacteria, and ducks, hens and possibly turkeys are of some importance in this respect to public health departments, although the majority of infections in birds are not toxic to humans. Rats and mice have long been known as dangerous sources of infection, but it is less commonly known that these organisms have been found harbouring in cattle and pigs and in a small percentage of cats and dogs. Animal reservoirs are probably the main source of this type of food poisoning infection and infected humans who become chronic or more frequently temporary carriers are the agents by which it is propagated and the more susceptible members of the community develop symptoms and become notified cases.

It may be noted in passing that there are good reasons for displaying in food shops notices giving warning that in the interests of hygiene dogs should not be admitted. Cats appear to have been reprieved because rats and mice are a greater danger.

Milk has in the past frequently been associated with or suspected as a cause of gastro-intestinal infections but the truth is that the quality of our milk supplies at the time of delivery seldom gives rise to complaint as the processing is so efficiently carried out that it is almost fool proof. Any contamination more usually occurs in the course of use. There is another aspect of the milk industry however which does not yet appear to have reached the same high standard and which from time to time presents us with

problems, viz. the dirty milk bottle. The modern bottle washing machine can clean and almost sterilize practically any milk bottle which has not been misused, but a bottle which has been misused is quite likely to be unwashable and a small proportion of such bottles find their way back into circulation in spite of the elaborate precautions taken by the dairies. Most of us have on occasions seen milk bottles used to contain such things as detergents, oil, paint or even corrosive fluids and disinfectants which may be extremely difficult to remove completely or may damage the inner surface of the bottle and it is perhaps significant that November 5th is a time when the misuse of bottles is very evident. There is in fact a small minority of the community who will continue to misuse milk bottles without any thought of the consequences in spite of our efforts to prevent them by educational methods or propaganda material, and such people are a menace. The legal aspects of dirty milk bottles are covered by the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1959 (previously 1949) and the Food and Drugs Act 1955. The law however is so inadequate that nothing can be done to deter those who will not be taught or advised to use milk bottles only for the purpose intended, while the dairyman on the other hand is usually a vulnerable target.

There has been a considerable amount of new legislation on the subject of Slaughterhouses and Slaughtering ensuring the prevention of cruelty to animals and designed to secure the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions in connection with the construction and operation of slaughterhouses and the handling of meat therein. Trying to keep abreast with the literature on the subject has been time consuming but in practice the subject matter has not presented us with any major problem as the amount of slaughtering in the district is small compared with the quantity of meat consumed the bulk of which is imported from other districts. It is very much in our interest as well as the national interest that all meat offered for sale should have been properly inspected. We are fortunate in being able to cope with this task and any support we can give to others who are in a less fortunate position than ourselves with regard to this important work would be wise policy and a worth while contribution to the national effort to get safer and cleaner food for all.

During the year under review we appear to have had a revival of the type of complaint which we were so accustomed to several years ago, viz. nuisances arising from inadequate sanitation and overflowing cesspools. The high level of the subsoil water throughout the greater part of the district makes it inevitable that this type of complaint will arise from time to time, but under normal conditions the number of such complaints is not excessive, and in some instances other causes or contributory causes can be found and advice given or steps taken to remedy the situation. Householders could often do more to prevent this type of nuisance

arising by exercising more care in the use of water, and inspecting the cesspool regularly in order that adequate notice may be given when it requires emptying instead of waiting until the manhole cover floats away. Another known cause is having relatives or friends living permanently or for long periods at the address, or rooms being let as lodgings etc., and so overloading a drainage system which was designed for fewer occupants. Apart from this there are other causes about which the householder can do little or nothing. A long spell of wet weather for example can seriously aggravate the dangers arising from the high subsoil water level. Also, most cesspools are not water tight and subsoil water leaks inwards with the result that many of them can have an almost permanent level of contents in spite of regular emptying. This may be equivalent to subsoil water level above which they can be very easily filled to overflowing point. In certain parts of this district which are subject to flooding during the winter months cesspools are liable to be under water for periods and flooding inside houses can result from reverse flow through the drainage system. In conditions such as this the public health risks are serious, all the more so because drinking and domestic water supplies in one area affected are derived from shallow wells and bores and we have actually had to distribute buckets to householders when their sanitary installations were unusable. In some of the cases described, more frequent or additional emptyings is not a satisfactory answer to the problem and although great progress has been made by this Council with its main drainage programme I am sure we will continue to have complaints of this nature and have nuisances which are prejudicial to health to deal with until such time as we have main drainage in all parts of the district.

The support which I have received from members of the Council is much appreciated and I am indebted to the staff for their unfailing assistance.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

G. M. HOBBIN,

Medical Officer of Health

SECTION I

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (Land and Inland Water)	35,537 acres
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1958 ..	16,500
Rateable value at 1.4.58	£949,107
Product of Penny Rate 1957/1958	£3,775.0.6d.
Population (Registrar General's estimate for mid-year 1958)	57,300

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births			Male	Female	Total
Legitimate			501	464	965
Illegitimate			22	22	44
			<hr/> 523	<hr/> 486	<hr/> 1009
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Population ..					17.6
National Rate					16.4
Comparability Factor					0.88
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births					4.36
Still Births			Male	Female	Total
Legitimate			8	10	18
Illegitimate			—	1	1
			<hr/> 8	<hr/> 11	<hr/> 19
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Total Births ..					18.48
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Population ..					0.33
National Rate per 1,000 Total Births ..					21.6
Total Live and Still Births					1028
Infant Mortality (Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age)					
			Male	Female	Total
Legitimate			9	5	14
Illegitimate			1	1	2
			<hr/> 10	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 16
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births ..					15.9
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births—					
Legitimate					14.50
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births—					
Illegitimate					45.45
National Rate					22.5

Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age)

			<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	..	..	9	4	13
Illegitimate	..	..	1	1	2
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			10	5	15
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births					14.9

Maternal Mortality

Total from all causes (including abortion)	..	Nil
Death Rate per 1,000 live and still births	..	Nil
National Rate	.. .. .	0.43

Deaths		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Totals	.. ..	241	244	485
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	..			8.5
Corrected Death Rate—allowing for sex and age (comparability factor 1.19)	.. ..			10.12
National Death Rate	.. .. .			11.7
Ratio of Corrected Death Rate to National	..			0.86

CAUSES OF DEATH in the Eton Rural District during 1958

				Male	Female	Total
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	2	1	3
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic Disease	..	..	—	1	1
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal Infections	..	..	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	—	—	—
8.	Measles	..	..	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	2	1	3
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..	5	2	7
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	..	..	12	2	14
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	..	—	10	10
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	..	—	4	4
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm	..	..	26	26	52
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	..	..	1	1	2
16.	Diabetes	..	..	1	2	3
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	..	18	46	64
18.	Coronary disease, angina	..	..	51	43	94
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	3	6	9
20.	Other heart disease	..	..	26	36	62
21.	Other circulatory disease	..	..	19	7	26
22.	Influenza	..	..	—	1	1
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	15	10	25
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	12	5	17
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	..	..	6	1	7
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	2	1	3
27.	Gastritis enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	—	1	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	4	2	6
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	3	—	3
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	2	2	4
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	16	22	38
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	4	2	6
34.	All other accidents	..	..	8	7	15
35.	Suicide	..	..	3	2	5
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	—	—	—
All Causes : Totals				241	244	485

TABLE I

Deaths and Death Rates per 1,000 Population from Principal Causes 1954-1958

<i>Disease</i>	1954		1955		1956		1957		1958	
	<i>No. of Deaths</i>	<i>Death Rate</i>	<i>No. of Deaths</i>	<i>Death Rate</i>	<i>No. of Deaths</i>	<i>Death Rate</i>	<i>No. of Deaths</i>	<i>Death Rate</i>	<i>No. of Deaths</i>	<i>Death Rate</i>
T.B. Respiratory	1	0.02	—	—	3	0.05	3	0.05	3	0.05
Malignant diseases of all types ..	87	1.92	70	1.48	98	1.94	34	0.64	87	1.53
Diseases of the heart, all types ..	129	2.85	151	3.20	134	2.66	174	3.06	165	2.88
Pneumonia	15	0.33	17	0.36	18	0.36	22	0.41	25	0.43
Bronchitis	13	0.28	20	0.42	14	0.28	20	0.38	17	0.30
Suicide	4	0.09	4	0.09	2	0.04	7	0.13	5	0.08
Diabetes	1	0.02	8	0.16	2	0.04	2	0.04	3	0.05
Vascular Lesions of the nervous system	59	1.30	68	1.44	64	1.27	66	1.22	64	1.12

TABLE II

Comparison of Local and National Birth Rates, Death Rates and Infant Mortality Rates from 1948-1958

Year	Birth Rates per 1,000 Population		Death Rates per 1,000 Population		Infant Mortality Rates (i.e. under 1 year of age) per 1,000 Live Births	
	Eton Rural District	England and Wales	Eton Rural District	England and Wales	Eton Rural District	England and Wales
1948	16.07 (681)	17.9	9.9 (421)	10.8	29.3 (20)	34.0
1949	16.64 (684)	16.7	10.2 (420)	11.7	10.2 (23)	11.7
1950	15.6 (649)	15.8	10.0 (415)	11.7	21.6 (14)	29.8
1951	14.74 (634)	15.5	10.77 (463)	12.5	28.39 (18)	29.6
1952	14.59 (640)	15.3	10.25 (450)	11.3	28.13 (18)	27.6
1953	15.80 (698)	15.5	9.40 (414)	11.4	33.00 (23)	26.8
1954	16.8 (732)	15.2	8.95 (405)	11.3	27.29 (20)	25.5
1955	16.29 (769)	15.0	9.24 (436)	11.7	26.00 (20)	24.9
1956	18.5 (931)	15.7	8.6 (435)	11.7	22.6 (21)	23.8
1957	18.6 (996)	16.1	9.4 (502)	11.5	25.1 (25)	23.0
1958	17.6 (1009)	16.4	8.5 (485)	11.7	15.9 (16)	22.5

NOTE : The actual numbers are given in parenthesis for the purpose of clearer comparison

TUBERCULOSIS

TABLE III

New Cases and Hospital Admissions									
Age Periods	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Combined Totals	Number Admitted to Hospital	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		New Cases	Previously Notified
0-1 ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-5 ..	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
5-15 ..	1	2	3	-	1	1	4	- ..	-
15-25 ..	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	1
25-35 ..	3	2	5	-	-	-	5	3	4
35-45 ..	3	2	5	-	1	1	6	-	3
45-55 ..	1	2	3	1	-	1	4	-	1
55-65 ..	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	2	-
65-and over ..	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
Age unknown ..	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
	10	10	20	1	2	3	20	7	9

NOTIFICATION REGISTER

TABLE IV

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Combined Totals
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Number on Register at 1st January, 1958	391	336	727	77	72	149	876
Number entered by Primary Notification	16	10	26	1	2	3	29
Number entered other than by Primary Notification	40	55	95	2	1	3	98
Number removed from register due to :—							
(a) Death	2	1	3	—	—	—	3
(b) Removal from district	9	7	16	—	1	1	17
(c) De-Notification	7	4	11	—	—	—	11
Number remaining on register at 31st December, 1958	429	389 ..	818	80	74	154	972

MORTALITY

TABLE V

Comparison of Deaths from Tuberculosis during 1958 with Previous Years

Year	Population	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Combined Totals	Death Rate Per 1,000 Population
		Male	Female	Male	Female		
1948	42,370	9	3	—	—	12	0.28
1949	41,100	6	2	2	—	10	0.24
1950	41,400	5	1	—	—	6	0.14
1951	42,990	3	3	1	1	8	0.18
1952	43,870	5	4	1	—	10	0.23
1953	44,170	5	—	—	—	5	0.11
1954	45,240	1	—	—	1	2	0.44
1955	47,190	—	—	—	—	—	—
1956	50,460	1	2	1	—	4	0.08
1957	53,500	3	—	—	—	3	0.05
1958	57,300	2	1	—	—	3	0.05

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis

The sites of infection in new cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified were as follows :—

Site		Male		Female	
Peritoneum	1	..	1
Meninges	—	..	1

SECTION III

LABORATORY

The following specimens have been examined by the Public Health Laboratory, Reading.

Nasal swabs	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Throat swabs	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Urine	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Faeces	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
Corned Beef	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Spam	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cheese	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gravy	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Peas	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Salt Beef	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Spam	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bone from joint	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pig feeding meal	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

SECTION IV

TABLE VI

Prevalence of Notifiable Diseases

Showing cases notified during 1958, numbers admitted to hospitals and deaths. Also notifications for 1948-1957.

Disease	Cases Notified 1958	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Deaths	Notifications									
				1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948
Smallpox ..	-	-	-	39	18	28	39	153	78	11	39	33	37
Scarlet Fever ..	44	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Diphtheria ..	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid ..	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	80	80	-	92	77	57	42	37	62	35	-	-	-
Pneumonia ..	22	4	25	19	19	26	33	51	16	24	-	4	2
Erysipelas ..	1	-	-	5	4	2	4	4	1	-	10	19	8
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Measles ..	126	1	-	663	71	711	29	670	411	663	155	450	297
Whooping Cough ..	32	-	-	96	53	43	32	72	22	109	58	157	69
Meningococcal Infection ..	-	-	-	3	-	2	1	1	2	-	2	6	5
Poliomyelitis ..	3	3	-	2	4	12	1	7	10	-	3	8	8
(Paralytic) ..	-	-	-	1	5	3	3	2	4	2	7	-	-
(Non-Paralytic) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis ..	2	2	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Infective) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Post Infectious) ..	5	1	-	6	10	14	3	3	-	1	17	2	1
Dysentery ..	6	3	-	9	14	6	1	5	1	-	4	-	-
Food Poisoning ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Contracted abroad) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis ..	26	6	3	26	30	32	23	36	32	30	24	27	42
(Pulmonary) ..	3	1	-	7	6	7	6	5	4	10	3	3	6
(Non-Pulmonary) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE VII

Analysis of Notifiable Diseases in Age Groups

Disease	Ages in Years of Cases Notified												
	Under 1 year	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	Over 65	Age Unknown
Scarlet Fever ..	-	2	9	3	6	19	4	-	1	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough ..	1	5	1	3	8	10	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Measles ..	9	12	12	13	15	56	8	1	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia ..	1	1	-	-	1	3	1	2	4	-	8	1	-
19 Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	35	8	-	-	-
Erysipelas ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Food Poisoning ..	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-
Dysentery ..	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Acute Encephalitis (Infective) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-

N.B.—Tuberculosis is shown in separate table.

TABLE VIII

Showing Monthly Incidence of Notifiable Diseases

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Scarlet Fever ..	8	5	5	4	3	5	6	1	1	4	-	2
Whooping Cough ..	2	1	-	1	1	2	4	11	6	1	1	2
Measles ..	19	30	4	5	9	20	13	14	12	-	-	-
Pneumonia ..	4	4	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Paratyphoid ..	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	7	8	5	4	6	8	7	8	8	5	7	7
Erysipelas ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Food Poisoning ..	1	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery ..	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Acute Encephalitis (Infective) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) ..	2	1	3	4	1	3	3	3	2	1	3	-
(Non-Pulmonary) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-

Showing cases of Notifiable Diseases occurring in each Parish

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Burn- ham</i>	<i>Datchet</i>	<i>Denham</i>	<i>Dorney</i>	<i>Farnham</i>	<i>Fulmer</i>	<i>Gerrards Cross</i>	<i>Hedger- ley</i>	<i>Horton</i>	<i>Iwer</i>	<i>Stoke Poges</i>	<i>Tapl ow</i>	<i>Wexham</i>	<i>Wrays- bury</i>
Scarlet Fever ..	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	4	10	1
Whooping Cough	5	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	14	-	3	5	-
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Measles ..	35	1	4	-	2	-	6	1	-	23	2	31	21	-
Dysentery ..	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Paratyphoid ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Pneumonia ..	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	2	-
Encephalitis (Infectious) ..	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas ..	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning...	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	-	-
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) ..	7	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	-	3	1	1	3	1
(Non-Pulmonary)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION FIGURES 1958

Immunisation

	<i>Primary Immunisation</i>			<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>Re-Immunisation</i>
	<i>Age at date of final injection</i>				
	<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1—4</i>	<i>5—14</i>		
Diphtheria only	213	116	46	375	1,053
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough combined	384	97	5	486	—
Whooping Cough only	424	75	1	500	—

Vaccination against Smallpox

	<i>Age at date of vaccination</i>			<i>5—14 yrs.</i>	<i>15 yrs. or over</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
	<i>Under 1 yr.</i>	<i>1 yr.</i>	<i>2—4 yrs.</i>			
Vaccination	42	3	3	1	1	50
Re-Vaccination	—	—	—	—	1	1

OUTBREAK OF EPIDEMIC NAUSEA (Winter Vomiting)

In June a message was received reporting an outbreak of sickness resembling food poisoning in a certain establishment.

The Public Health Inspectors inspected the two canteens in use and collected specimens from those who had been affected and from canteen staff. All cases reported to us, 17 in all, had taken meals at one of the canteens, while those who had used the other canteen suffered no ill effects.

The canteen in question was reported to be unsatisfactory in several respects and the general standard of cleanliness and efficiency was inferior to the other.

Seven items of food were examined at the Public Health Laboratories but no pathogenic organisms were found in any of them. Likewise, the stool specimens were reported to be negative as regards all the usual pathogens. An unusually large number of fatty acid crystals were however found in those specimens and the Medical Director of the Laboratory regarded this as consistent with a diagnosis of a mild form of gastric upset known as Epidemic Nausea (or otherwise, as Winter Vomiting Disease).

Of the 17 people who suffered, only 8 lived in the Eton Rural District and only one of the eight was notified by the family doctor to be suffering from food poisoning, but this diagnosis was not confirmed by the laboratory. As regards the other seven living in this district, enquiries were made of the family doctors, but some had not consulted their doctors and no notifications were received in respect of those who did. On checking with the Medical Officer of Health of another district where some of the cases lived it was found that no notifications had been received there.

The negative bacteriological reports from the laboratory plus the excess of fatty acid crystals, together with the fact that general practitioners in the area had not regarded the cases they had seen to be suffering from food poisoning, were among the factors which led to the conclusion that the infection was Epidemic Nausea.

This disease is a separate entity among a group of diseases of unknown origin commonly (and rather loosely) called "Gastric Flu". The symptoms resemble food poisoning and the incubation period is similar. It is possible that a virus or group of viruses is responsible for this infection and that the modes of transmission resemble those of influenza. Research in the U.S.A. supports the belief that some forms of the illness may be due to a virus of intestinal origin, and bearing this in mind, the inadequate standard of hygiene at the suspected canteen in this case may have been associated with the outbreak described.

Although the illness is often known as "Winter Vomiting Disease" its incidence is not confined to the winter months.

The Management and staff were very co-operative and steps were taken immediately to adopt all the recommendations which we made for improvements in the suspected canteen.

SECTION V

WATER

As will be noted from the following schedules regular sampling, both for bacteriological and chemical analyses was carried out by the Department. Mains supplies samples, taken from private houses throughout the district, indicated as was to be expected, a satisfactory degree of purity.

Therapeutic and swimming pools came in for attention and apart from one pool reports on samples were satisfactory generally. Consultation with the management where samples indicated inadequate purification resulted in an improved bacteriological quality.

The year under review saw the completion of the Wraysbury and part Horton mains supply scheme and at the end of the year a considerable number of houses had been connected.

The following details were given by the Water Undertakings :
The Burnham, Dorney and Hitcham Waterworks Co. Ltd.

Mains Laid—

L.C.C. Britwell Estate	763-yds. of 4-in.
Hazelhurst, Green Lane, Burnham ..	267-yds. of 3-in.
Off Stomp Road, Burnham	157-yds. of 3-in.
Wimpeys Estate, Taplow	940-yds. of 4-in.
Brockhurst, Farnham Common ..	492-yds. of 4-in.
Clare Orchard, Farnham Common ..	74-yds. of 3-in.
	128-yds. of 4-in.
E.R.D.C. Stage 3, North Burnham ..	18-yds. of 3-in.
	86-yds. of 4-in.

An adequate supply of water has been maintained throughout the area during the year.

The treatment consists of super-chlorination and de-chlorination automatically controlled to leave a chlorine residual 0.15 parts per million.

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATER

Chemical results in parts per million

Appearance :	Clear and bright.
Colour : Nil.	Turbidity : Nil.
pH : 7.2.	Odour : Nil.
Electric conductivity : 580.	Free Carbon Dioxide : 30.
Chlorine present	Dissolved Solids dried at
as Chloride : 30.	180°C : 390.
Hardness : Total 295.	Carbonate: 240. Non-carbonate: 55
	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate: 240
Nitrate Nitrogen : 5.9.	Nitrite Nitrogen : Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen : *0.000.	Oxygen Absorbed : 0.10.
Albuminoid Nitrogen : *0.000.	Residual Chlorine : Absent.
Metals—Iron, Zinc, Copper,	
and Lead : Absent.	

* To convert to Ammonia multiply by 1.21.

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

	1 day at 37°C.	2 days at 37°C.	3 days at 20°–22°C.
Number of Colonies developing on Agar	0 per ml.	0 per ml.	1 per ml.
	<i>Probable</i>		
	<i>Present in Absent from number</i>		
Presumptive Coliform reaction ..	—ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100ml
Bact. coli (Type I)	—ml.	100 ml.	1 per 100 ml
Cl. welchii reaction	—ml.	100 ml.	

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from metals. The water is hard in character but its hardness and its content of mineral and saline constituents in solution are not excessive. It conforms to the highest standard of organic quality and bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

Borough of Slough

Mains Laid—

Rear of "Fircroft", south of Vine Road,	117-yds. of 6-in.
Stoke Poges	145-yds. of 3-in.
Plough Lane, Wexham	56-yds. of 3-in.
Site off corner Horton Road and Ditton	800-yds. of 4-in.
Road, Datchet	250-yds. of 3-in.
Site, Hastings Meadow, Bells Hill, Stoke	235-yds. of 4-in.
Poges	230-yds. of 3-in.
Site, Duffield Lane, Stoke Poges ..	207-yds. of 6-in.
	689-yds. of 4-in.
	308-yds. of 3-in.

The supply has been sufficient in quantity and quality ; weekly bacteriological examinations confirm the high quality of the water and that it is suitable for domestic use. In addition a chemical analysis of the water was made during the year, and was as follows :

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Appearance :	Bright with very few minute particles
Colour : Nil.	Turbidity : Less than 3.
pH : 7.6.	Odour : Nil.
Electric conductivity : .610.	Free Carbon Dioxide : 10.
Alkalinity as Ca CO ₃ : 230.	Carbonate : 230.
Hardness : Total* : 295.	Non-carbonate : 65.
Nitrate Nitrogen : 2.7.	Nitrite Nitrogen : Absent.
Ammoniacal Nitrogen : 0.010.	Oxygen absorbed : 0.40.
Albuminoid Nitrogen : 0.017.	Residual Chlorine : Absent.
Metals—Iron, Zinc, Copper,	
Lead and Manganese: Absent.	
Fluoride (F) : 0.6.	

* Calculated from the calcium and magnesium contents.

Rickmansworth and Uxbridge Valley Water Co.

Mains Laid—

Off Cecil Road, Iver	..	..	..	62-yds. of 2-in.
Welley Road, Wraysbury	..	..	..	32-yds. of 2-in.
Denham Green Lane, Denham	..	..	..	165-yds. of 6-in.
Swallow Street, Iver	..	..	..	73-yds. of 4-in.
Dukes Wood Drive, Gerrards Cross	..	..	..	298-yds. of 4-in.
Colnbrook By-pass	..	..	..	3813-yds. of 9-in.
Wraysbury Water Scheme	..	..	..	308-yds. of 7-in.
				526-yds. of 6-in.
				3130-yds. of 4-in.
				6190-yds. of 3-in.
				3214-yds. of 2-in.
				308-yds. of copper
				1-in. and $\frac{3}{4}$ -in.

The water supplied is analysed frequently and the results obtained invariably show it to be perfectly suitable for public supply. Special treatment has been instituted to overcome some troubles in distribution in the Wraysbury area due to the tendency of the water to take iron into solution from the mains and this treatment is proving successful. All water supplied is sterilized by treatment with chlorine, and on leaving the Pumping Stations contains approximately 0.15 ppm residual chlorine.

The quantity of water delivered has been adequate to meet all demands throughout the area.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF A SAMPLE OF WATER

Colour : Nil.	Hazen Chloride: (C1) 22 p.p.m.
Turbidity: (SiO ₂) Nil p.p.m.	Alkalinity: (CaCO ₃) 270 p.p.m.
Odour : Nil.	Hardness: (CaCO ₃) Carbonate 270 p.p.m.
Taste : Normal.	Non-Carbonate : 30 p.p.m.
Ph : 7.4.	Total : 300 p.p.m.
Electrical Conductivity (20°C) 510	Residual Chlorine (Cl ₂) .04. p.p.m.
Total Solids: 180°C) 390 p.p.m.	Copper : Nil p.p.m.
	Iron : Nil p.p.m.
	Zinc : Nil p.p.m.
Nitrate: (N) 2.4 p.p.m.	Albuminoid Nitrogen (N) Nil p.p.m.
Nitrite: (N) Nil p.p.m.	
Amonia: (N) .008 p.p.m.	

Satisfactory.

SAMPLES COLLECTED FROM SWIMMING POOLS AND BATHING PLACES

(1) <i>Name of Swimming Pool or Bathing Place</i>	(2) <i>Controlled by</i>	(3) <i>Bacteriological Samples</i>		(4) <i>Chemical Samples</i>		(5) <i>Remarks</i>
		<i>Date</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Result</i>	
Farnham Park Recuperative Home (Inlet) Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital (Inlet)	Privately owned Windsor Group Management Committee	16.1.58 16.1.58	Satisfactory Satisfactory	— —	— —	
Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital (Inlet)	Windsor Group Management Committee	5.3.58	Satisfactory	—	—	
Farnham Park Recuperative Home (Inlet) Farnham Park Recuperative Home (Outlet) Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital (Inlet)	Privately owned Privately owned Windsor Group Management Committee	5.3.58 16.4.58 16.4.58	Satisfactory Satisfactory Satisfactory	— — —	— — —	
Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital (Inlet)	Windsor Group Management Committee	11.6.58	Satisfactory	—	—	
Farnham Park Recuperative Home (Inlet) Burnham Beeches (Children's Pool) (Inlet) .. Burnham Beeches (Inlet) Burnham Beeches (Inlet) Burnham Beeches (Children's Pool) (Inlet) .. Burnham Beeches (Children's Pool) (Inlet) .. Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital (Inlet)	Privately owned Privately owned Privately owned Privately owned Privately owned Windsor Group Management Committee	11.6.58 11.6.58 11.6.58 2.7.58 2.7.58 7.7.58 9.7.58	Satisfactory Satisfactory Satisfactory Satisfactory Unsatisfactory Satisfactory Satisfactory	— — — — — — —	— — — — — — —	*
Farnham Park Recuperative Home (Inlet) Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital (Outlet)	Privately owned Windsor Group Management Committee	9.7.58 10.9.58	Satisfactory Satisfactory	— —	— —	
Burnham Beeches (Children's Pool) (Outlet) Burnham Beeches (Inlet)	Privately owned Privately owned	10.9.58 10.9.58	Satisfactory Satisfactory	— —	— —	

SAMPLES COLLECTED FROM SWIMMING POOLS AND BATHING PLACES—continued

(1) <i>Name of Swimming Pool or Bathing Place</i>	(2) <i>Controlled by</i>	(3) <i>Bacteriological Samples</i>		(4) <i>Chemical Samples</i>		(5) <i>Remarks</i>
		<i>Date</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Result</i>	
Farnham Park Recuperative Home (Inlet)	Privately owned	10.9.58	Satisfactory	—	—	
Farnham Park Recuperative Home (Inlet)	Privately owned	29.10.58	Satisfactory	—	—	
Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital (Outlet)	Windsor Group Management Committee	29.10.58	Unsatisfactory	—	—	
Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital (Outlet)	Windsor Group Management Committee	6.11.58	Unsatisfactory	—	—	†
Farnham Park Recuperative Home (Outlet)	Privately owned	31.12.58	Satisfactory	—	—	
Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital (Inlet)	Windsor Group Management Committee	31.12.58	Satisfactory	—	—	

* Resampled and found satisfactory.

† Resampled and found satisfactory.

Total Number Examined—24.

SAMPLES COLLECTED FROM WATER UNDERTAKINGS

(1) <i>Parish</i>	(2) <i>Water Undertaking</i>	(3) <i>Bacteriological Samples</i>		(4) <i>Chemical Samples</i>		(5) <i>Remarks</i>
		<i>Date</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Result</i>	
BURNHAM ..	Burnham, Dorney & Hitcham Water Co. ..	16.1.58	Satisfactory	—	—	
HEDGERLEY ..	Rickmansworth & Uxbridge Valley Water Co... ..	16.1.58	Satisfactory	—	—	
GERRARDS CROSS	Rickmansworth & Uxbridge Valley Water Co... ..	20.2.58	Satisfactory	—	—	
WRAYSBURY ..	South West Suburban Water Co. ..	16.4.58	Satisfactory	—	—	
DATCHET ..	Slough Borough Water Department ..	16.4.58	Satisfactory	—	—	
WRAYSBURY ..	Rickmansworth & Uxbridge Valley Water Co... ..	16.4.58	Satisfactory	—	—	
TAPLOW ..	Burnham, Dorney & Hitcham Water Co. ..	11.6.58	Satisfactory	—	—	
GERRARDS CROSS	Rickmansworth & Uxbridge Valley Water Co... ..	25.6.58	Satisfactory	—	—	
BURNHAM ..	Burnham, Dorney & Hitcham Water Co. ..	25.6.58	Satisfactory	—	—	
HEDGERLEY ..	Rickmansworth & Uxbridge Valley Water Co... ..	16.7.58	Satisfactory	—	—	
DATCHET ..	Slough Borough Water Department ..	30.7.58	Satisfactory	—	—	
IVER ..	Rickmansworth & Uxbridge Valley Water Co... ..	17.9.58	Satisfactory	—	—	
DENHAM ..	Rickmansworth & Uxbridge Valley Water Co... ..	29.10.58	Satisfactory	—	—	
BURNHAM ..	Rickmansworth & Uxbridge Valley Water Co... ..	29.10.58	Satisfactory	—	—	
HEDGERLEY ..	Burnham, Dorney & Hitcham Water Co. ..	29.10.58	Satisfactory	—	—	
WEXHAM ..	Rickmansworth & Uxbridge Valley Water Co... ..	29.10.58	Satisfactory	—	—	
STOKE POGES	Slough Borough Water Department ..	10.11.58	Satisfactory	—	—	
IVER ..	Slough Borough Water Department ..	13.11.58	Satisfactory	—	—	
FULMER ..	Rickmansworth & Uxbridge Valley Water Co... ..	17.11.58	Satisfactory	—	—	
DORNEY ..	Burnham, Dorney & Hitcham Water Co. ..	21.11.58	Satisfactory	—	—	

Total Number Examined—20.

WATER SUPPLIES USED FOR DRINKING AND DOMESTIC PURPOSES

Samples Taken Other Than From Mains

<i>Type of Sample taken</i>		<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Doubtful</i>	<i>Total</i>
Bacteriological	.. ..	20	49	2	71
Chemical	.. ..	—	1	—	1*

* In addition a chemical sample was taken from a Pond at Gerrards Cross on account of the death of numerous fish.

SECTION VI

GENERAL SANITATION

- (a) **Sewer extensions commenced or completed during the year.**
- (1) *Stoke Poges and Wexham Main Drainage—Stage 1.*
Contract complete. A total of 8,000 feet of sewer laid.
 - (2) *Stoke Poges and Wexham Main Drainage—Stage 2.*
Contract complete. A total of 9 miles of sewer laid.
 - (3) *Denham Main Drainage—Stage 3.*
 $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles of sewer laid, contract completed.
 - (4) *Farnham Royal Main Drainage.*
Contract started. 2 miles of sewer laid during year.
 - (5) *Wood Lane Gravity Sewer.*
Contract complete. $\frac{1}{3}$ mile of sewer laid.
 - (6) *Thorney Lane North Relief Sewer.*
Contract nearly complete. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of sewer laid.
 - (7) *Burnham North Housing Site—Stage 3.*
180 yards of gravity sewer commenced and completed.

Proposed Schemes to Start in 1959.

- (1) *Drainage of 36 houses Ditton Road, Datchet.*
Work to be commenced in 1959 to supersede cesspools.
- (2) *Crown Lane, Burnham.*
To be submitted to the Ministry early in 1959.
- (3) *Hockley Hole, Stoke Poges.*
To be submitted to the Ministry early in 1959.
- (4) *Gerrards Cross Relief Sewer.*
Design to commence during 1959.
- (5) *Middle Green Main Drainage.*
To be submitted to the Ministry early in 1959.
- (6) *Burnham Main Drainage.*
Design work to continue during 1959.
- (7) *Wexham Street Housing Site, Stoke Poges.*
Work to commence during 1959.
- (8) *Vine Road Housing Site, Stoke Poges.*
Work to commence 1959.
- (9) *Denham Main Drainage—Stage IV.*
Work to commence 1959.

- (b) **Number of premises converted from conservancy to main drainage.**
87.

- (c) **Number of—**

- (1) *New Council housing units completed.*
144.
- (2) *Others*
480.

LEGISLATION AND DIRECTIVES

Publications relating to the work of the department were received as follows :—

G.R.O. Circular No. 1/1958—Infectious and other Notifiable Diseases Weekly Return.

G.R.O. Circular No. 2/1958—Transfer of Births, Deaths and Stillbirths.

G.R.O. Circular No. 3/1958—Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health. 1957—Vital Statistics

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Circular FSH 1/58—Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949/54—Approved Oxidising or Preservative Agents

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Circular FSH 2/58—Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949/54—Approved Oxidising or Preservative Agents.

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Circular FSH 3/58—Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949/54—Approved Oxidising or Preservative Agents.

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Circular FSH 7/58—Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949/54—Approved Oxidising or Preservative Agents.

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Circular FSH 10/58—Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949/54—Approved Oxidising or Preservative Agents.

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Circular FSH 20/58—Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949/54—Approved Oxidising or Preservative Agents.

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Circular FSH 11/58—Slaughterhouses Act, 1958.

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Circular FSH 15/58—The Slaughterhouses (Meat Inspection Grant). Regulations, 1958.

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Circular FSH 17/58—Slaughter of Pigs (Anaesthesia) Regulations, 1958.

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Circular FSH 18/58—The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958.

Ministry of Health Circular 1/58.—Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health

Ministry of Health Circular 5/58—Investigation of Food Poisoning.

Ministry of Health Circular 6/58—Accidents in the Home—Burns and Scalds.

Ministry of Health Circular 7/58—B.C.G. Vaccination.

Ministry of Health Medical Memorandum—B.C.G.

National Health Service Memorandum H.M.(58)17—Control of Dangerous Drugs in Hospitals.

Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular 6/58—Clean Air Act.

Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular 33/58—Clean Air Act. (Provisions coming into force 1st June, 1958).

SECTION VIII

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics

<i>Centre</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Session</i>	<i>Sessions with Medical Officer</i>
Burnham	Village Hall, Gore Road	Each Wednesday	1st & 3rd Wednesdays
Burnham (Lent Rise)	Methodist Hall Lent Rise, Burnham	2nd Thursday	2nd Thursday
Burnham	1 Wentworth Ave, Britwell Estate, Burnham	Each Friday	2nd & 4th Friday
Colnbrook	Assembly Rms, Colnbrook	2nd & 4th Tuesdays	4th Tuesday
Datchet	Working Men's Club, The Green	2nd & 4th Wednesdays	2nd & 4th Wednesdays
Denham	Health Centre, Oxford Road	Each Wednesday	1st, 2nd & 4th Wednesday
Dorney	Village Hall	1st & 3rd Tuesdays	1st Tuesday
*Farnham Common	Village Hall, Victoria Road	4th Wednesday	4th Wednesday
Farnham Royal	Village Hall	Each Thursday	2nd, 3rd & 4th Thursdays
Gerrards Cross	British Legion Hall	1st & 3rd Fridays	3rd Friday
Horton	Champney Hall	1st & 3rd Wednesdays	1st Wednesday
Iver	Church Institute Thorney Lane	1st & 3rd Wednesdays	3rd Wednesday
Iver	St. Leonard's Church Hall, Richings Park, Iver	2nd & 4th Wednesdays	2nd Monday
Iver Heath	Village Hall	2nd & 4th Wednesdays	4th Wednesday
Stoke Poges	Village Hall	2nd & 4th Tuesdays	4th Tuesday
Wraysbury	Village Hall	2nd & 4th Thursday	2nd Thursday

* Replaces the Hedgerley Clinic which closed in the Spring of 1959.

CLINICS

Tuberculosis

The Chest Clinic is at Upton Hospital, Slough, where appointments may be made with the Chest Physician in Charge.

Venereal Diseases

King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor.
Hillingdon Hospital, Hillingdon.
Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading.

Married Women's Advisory Clinics

Slough : Social Centre, Farnham Road—Wednesdays 2–4 p.m.
Health Centre, Burlington Road—Fridays 2.30–4 p.m.
High Wycombe : Health Centre, The Rye—Weekly, Tuesdays 2 p.m.

ANTE AND POST-NATAL CARE

Facilities are provided by the Regional Hospital Board and clinics are conducted at all the main general hospitals and maternity homes in the surrounding districts as follows :—

King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor	Ante-Natal	Monday mornings
King Edward VII Hospital, Old Windsor Unit	Ante-Natal and Post-Natal	Friday mornings and Tuesday afternoons
Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital, Taplow	Ante-Natal	2nd and 4th Thursday mornings each month
Colinswood Maternity Home, Farnham Common	Ante- and Post-Natal	Every 3rd Monday morning (monthly) and every Wednesday morning
Upton Hospital, Slough	Ante- and Post-Natal	Monday morning and Thursday afternoon (Ante-Natal) Monday afternoon and Friday morning (Post-Natal)

REGISTERED NURSING HOMES

There are a number of registered nursing homes in the Eton Rural District. Location and further particulars may be obtained from the Medical Officer of Health.

HOSPITALS

The area is served by the following hospitals :—

General Hospitals

The Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital, Taplow.
King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor.
Old Windsor Hospital, Crimp Hill Road, Old Windsor.
Upton Hospital, Slough.
Maidenhead General Hospital, Maidenhead.

Infectious Diseases Hospitals

Maidenhead Isolation Hospital, Maidenhead.
St. John's Hospital, Uxbridge.

Chronic Sick

St. Mark's Hospital, Maidenhead.
Old Windsor Hospital, Old Windsor.

Part III Accommodation

Upton Hospital, Slough.
Old Windsor Hospital, Old Windsor.

Maternity Accommodation

Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital, Taplow.
Colinswood Maternity Home, Farnham Common.
Old Windsor Hospital, Old Windsor.
Princess Christian Nursing Home, Clarence Road, Windsor.
Upton Hospital, Slough.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

For the Year 1958

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Once again I am privileged to present to you my contribution to an Annual Report.

Any review of the work of the Public Health Department during 1958 would be incomplete without reference firstly to the administrative reorganisation which took place in the department. Experience has shown the necessity of relieving the technical inspectorial staff of as much office work as possible in order that they may devote their time to being out on the district. The appointment of a chief clerk has undoubtedly achieved this and is reflected in the amount of district visiting carried out. This would have been greater but for the illness of one of the Inspectors.

Throughout the year, as will be noted from the statistics given, every aspect of the work and duties of the department received its share of attention. In particular emphasis was given to housing and the clearance of unfit properties and considerable inroads were made into the five year programme. A number of Clearance Orders were submitted to the Ministry for confirmation and "time and place" notices were a regular feature of each Housing Committee Meeting. Repair and reconditioning ran parallel with clearance assisted by the effect of the Rent Act. Another section of the work of the department worthy of mention relates to the Clean Air Act. Although the Council's district cannot by any means be called a "black" area nevertheless every opportunity was taken to stress upon industry the importance of preventing pollution of the atmosphere. The provisions of the Act were used with success to secure the speedy abatement of smoke nuisances, particularly from fires on trade wastes and other tips.

The year saw the completion of the Stoke Poges Main Drainage and the Wraysbury Mains Water Supply Schemes. These public works will benefit a large number of ratepayers and will remove the risks to health always present where leaking and overflowing cesspools and shallow wells exist.

The department continued to keep a watchful eye on food hygiene in all its aspects. Constant inspection and reinspection

of food premises has produced a standard throughout the district which I am happy to say is satisfactory. The scale of slaughtering and meat inspection was again small. Sampling of milk and ice cream, with particular attention to iced lollies, was carried out throughout the year.

Moveable dwellings again occupied a considerable amount of officer time. Vigilance and close liaison with other departments of the Council and the Bucks County Council ensured maximum control. One multiple site, set up without consent or licence, created conditions which could only be described as a menace to health. The lack of adequate sanitary facilities and water supply coupled with, for a period, surface flooding of the site presented a grim picture of what can happen when forty families in caravans involving perhaps over a hundred persons, descend suddenly on land inherently unsuitable for the purpose.

Environmental hygiene today has passed well out of the Chadwick era. Changing social habits have introduced new problems to the sanitarian and it is important that there should be a proper appreciation of any risks to public health that these changes bring. For that purpose an understanding of new methods and techniques must be attained and it is pleasing to record that the Council afford to their officers every opportunity to improve their technical knowledge and so keep abreast of changing conditions and circumstances.

In conclusion I would like to express my thanks for the advice and assistance given to me by the Clerk, the Medical Officer of Health and other officers and for the loyal service and co-operation by the staff of the department.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

A. H. V. MARSDEN,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SECTION IX

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Samples

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Number taken</i>		<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
Pasteurised	42		42	—
T.T. Pasteurised	21		21	—
Sterilised	4		4	—
T.T. Raw	22		17	5
	—		—	—
Totals	89		84	5
	—		—	—

Milk Special Designation Orders

Licences for designated milks were granted as follows :—

Dealer's Licences

Pasteurised	21
Tuberculin Tested	19
Sterilised	19

Dealer's Supplementary Licences

Pasteurised	15
Tuberculin Tested	15
Sterilised	12

Milk, Etc. Sampling

Authority was obtained from the Council for the purchase of a refrigerator. A second-hand model was obtained and installed and is of considerable value in storing milk, ice cream etc. samples, and vaccines.

Ice Cream

8 new applications were received for the storage and sale of ice cream making a total of 129 on the register.

68 samples of ice cream were submitted for examination with the undermentioned results :—

Grade I	55
Grade II	11
Not examined	2 (Laboratory mishap)
	—
Total	68
	—

Number of iced lollies taken 30

Satisfactory	21
Unsatisfactory	9
	—
Total	30
	—

Sampling of Iced Lollies

During the year the number of samples of iced lollies sent for bacteriological examination was materially increased (from 4 in 1957 to 30).

Satisfactory results generally were received until late in the year when the laboratory reports indicated the presence of B. Coli, and in one case, faecal coliforms. The manufacturers of this product were contacted directly the first unsatisfactory reports were received and as a precautionary measure they withdrew the stock from their area depot. At the same time they decided to increase their laboratory sampling programme. I was later informed by them that their investigations confirmed the presence of E. Coli in some of the samples withdrawn from their area depot and later that they had discovered contamination of gelatin, one of the raw materials used in the manufacture of the iced lollies. This contamination, they had ascertained, could be removed by increasing the pasteurisation temperature to 160°F. and they intended to carry out this procedure in the future. As a further precautionary measure the firm introduced a larger bag to reduce the risk of possible outside contamination.

Further samples taken at intervals and from retailers in different parts of the district have since proved satisfactory.

Finally, my Deputy, Mr. Pape, and myself visited the firm's factory where we were shown the process of manufacture from raw materials to the finished product, a most useful and interesting experience.

Meat and Other Foods

(a) Meat

	<i>Cattle except Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed	15	Nil	42	71	22	Nil
Number Inspected	15	Nil	42	71	22	Nil
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i> Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	Nil
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	18.18	Nil
<i>Tuberculosis only</i> Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with Tuber- culosis	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<i>Cysticercosis</i> Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Total weight of offals condemned—22 lbs.

(b) Other Foods

63 lbs. English hindquarters
 22 lbs. New Zealand Beef
 10 lbs. frozen ox kidneys
 3 x 6 lbs. tins corned beef
 35 x 4 lb. tins luncheon meat
 50 lbs. potatoes
 6 tins meat
 16 tins fruit
 12 tins vegetables
 3 tins soup
 5 tins peanuts
 2 tins fish
 2 tins evaporated milk
 4 tins coffee

1 jar marmalade
 1 jar jam
 1 jar chutney
 1 jar mincemeat
 1 jar horseradish
 3 packets soup powder
 1 box cheese
 3 cartons sage
 1 bottle Scotts emulsion
 1 jar Indigestion powder
 1 bottle sauce
 1 bottle mint
 293 packets vegetables
 107 packets fish
 34 packets meat
 17 packets pastry
 6 packets fruit
 6 frozen chickens

contents of a refrigerated
 cabinet condemned due to a
 mechanical breakdown.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND KNACKER YARDS, ETC.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933—1954

Renewals	..	..	..	7
New Licences	..	..	..	1

Game Licences

Renewals	14
----------	----	----	----	----

The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) (No. 2) Regulations, 1954

As required by Article 30, the following Annual Return for
 the year under review was received from the occupier of the knacker's
 yard operating in the District.

Horses slaughtered	..	..	4
Horse carcasses received	..	..	30

Several visits were made to the premises concerned and on all
 occasions conditions found were satisfactory.

Slaughterhouses Act, 1958

This Act came into force on the 1st August, 1958. It has been
 described as a most complicated and difficult piece of legislation
 and deals with two major aspects :—

- (1) Provision of Slaughterhouse facilities.
- (2) Regulation of Slaughterhouses and Knacker Yards.

In this district there are three licensed slaughterhouses only,
 the bulk of the meat sold in the district being received from London,
 and it is not anticipated that there will be any great difficulty in
 the administration of the Act.

SECTION X

RODENT INFESTATION AND DESTRUCTION, ETC.

	<i>Primary</i>	1957
Visits	524	647
Treatment (baiting, gassing and trapping)	2612*	1958
Dead rats found	241	345
Dead mice found	104	167

*Including 13 business premises for which charges were made.

DISINFECTIONS AND DISINFESTATIONS

Disinfection of premises in respect of :—

T.B.	9
Poliomyelitis	3

—
12

Removal of bedding for steam disinfection 12

In addition 2 loads of bedding were steam disinfected after cases of non notifiable disease.

Disinfestations :—

For fleas	4
Cockroaches etc.	5

—
9
—

SECTION XI

1. INSPECTIONS for Purposes of Provisions as to Health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

<i>Premises</i> (1)	<i>Number on Register</i> (2)	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i> (3)	<i>Written Notices</i> (4)	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i> (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	19	13	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	141	121	4	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	—	—	—	—
Total	160	134	4	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more “cases”)

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M., Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.)	—	—	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2.)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7.)	3	3	—	1	—
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	3	—	4	—

Outworkers inspections 4

Workplaces inspections 38

SECTION XII

HOUSING

(a) New Houses

Houses completed during the year :—

	1958	1957	1956	1955
1. By Council	144*	(105)*	(114)	(199)
2. By Private Enterprise	480	(230)	(283)	(270)

* Does not include those built by Slough Borough Council and/or London County Council.

(b) Unfit Houses

Returns continue to be submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government relating to clearance areas, demolition and closing orders, undertakings and repair of houses under the Housing Acts, 1936 to 1957 ; Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, Public Health Act, 1936, and the Rent Act, 1957.

The following is a brief summary of those returns :

Houses demolished as a result of formal action under Housing Act (Demolition Orders) . .	23
Houses closed in pursuance of Closing Orders and/or Undertakings	7
Parts of buildings closed	3
Houses made fit following formal action under Housing Act or Public Health Act.	4
Houses made fit following informal action under Housing Act or Public Health Act.	66*

*(This figure does not include those properties made fit where, as a result of Improvement Grant applications, repairs, as distinct from improvements, have been requested.)

Following the practice already established the Unfit Houses Sub-Committee made 2 tours during which a total of 24 properties were seen.

The appropriate resolutions were passed by the Council in respect of one Compulsory Purchase Order and 3 Clearance Areas (Nos. 108–110 inclusive) 51 houses being involved.

Formal individual action was also taken in respect of 54 properties as a result of which 38 Demolition Orders and 8 Closing Orders were made and 5 Undertakings accepted, and representation made by the Medical Officer of Health in respect of 3 properties owned by the Local Authority.

(c) Improvement Grants, Housing Act, 1949

Applications under investigation at beginning of year	10
Received	34
Approved and work commenced	25
Withdrawn after formal approval	2
Withdrawn prior to formal approval	—
Rejected	5
Under investigation at end of year	3

(d) Rent Act, 1957 (Certificates of Disrepair)

Number of applications for Certificates	19
Number of Decisions not to issue Certificates	2
Number of Decisions to issue Certificates	17
Number of Undertakings given by Landlords to carry out the necessary repairs	7
Number of Certificates issued	10
Number of applications by landlords to cancel Certificates	2
Number of Certificates cancelled	2

SECTION XIII

OTHER MATTERS

Petroleum (Regulation) Acts, 1928 and 1936

Licence Applications

Renewals	..	..	..	..	123
New	..	..	..	..	4

Total Licence Capacity at 31st December, 1958

Petroleum Spirit	..	..	..	244,650 gallons
Petroleum Mixtures	..	..	..	1,905 gallons

Pet Animals Act, 1951

One application received and licence granted.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

One premises registered.

Bucks County Council Act, 1957—Section 52. Registration of Hairdressers and Barbers and their Premises

The Eton Rural District Council fixed 1st October, 1958, as the “appointed day” within the District for the coming into force of the provisions of the above Act, and Section. Byelaws were adopted by the Council and confirmed by the Minister and came into force on the 1st October. 45 inspections of premises were made in connection with the 30 applications for registration received.

Clean Air Act, 1956

On the 1st June the remainder of the provisions of this Act came into force. At the same time the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations came into force. A total of 71 visits and observations were made during the year but in two instances only was there a serious problem to be overcome. The nuisance from one of these premises was abated but periodically trouble arises from the other. It is hoped that with the construction of new buildings and the installation of new plant this nuisance will diminish and finally cease.

Prior to the 1st June, the larger industrial establishments and firms were circularised drawing their attention briefly to the main provisions of the Act.

Miscellaneous Matters

The following were received for information and observations :

Local Land Charge search enquiries	..	1,691	(1,460)
Plans and Applications (Building Byelaws and Town and Country Planning)	..	1,457	(1,681)

SECTION XIV

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

Housing (including Public Health)	2,270
Water Supplies	530
Drainage	1,076
Miscellaneous Sanitary visits and Nuisances ..	229
Factories :	
Motive	121
Non-Motive	17
Workplaces	38
Outworkers	4
Food Premises, Shops, Restaurants, etc.	721
Swimming Pools	30
Schools	42
Infectious Disease	192
Moveable Dwellings (including Sites)	587
Refuse (including Tips)	59
Petroleum	510
Infestations	126
Shops Act.	40
Smoke Abatement	71
Stables and Piggeries	146
Slaughterhouses and Knacker Yards	72
Licensed Premises	101
Bakehouses	58
Hairdressers and Barbers	45

NOTICES SERVED

Formal

Housing Act, 1936 (Section 9)	Nil
Public Health Acts	4

Informal

.. .. .	425
---------	-----

